Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: City of Manhattan Beach
Water System Number: CA1910083

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **June 25, 2014** to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Raul Saenz
Signature:
Title: Utilities Manager
Phone Number: (310) 802.5315 Date: September 02, 2014

Reporting the following information is helpful, but optional for your water system:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Postcard (**Attachment 1**) was mailed to all water service customer notifying them that the CCR was available for review on the City website and that hard copies (**Attachment 2**) were available upon request.

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

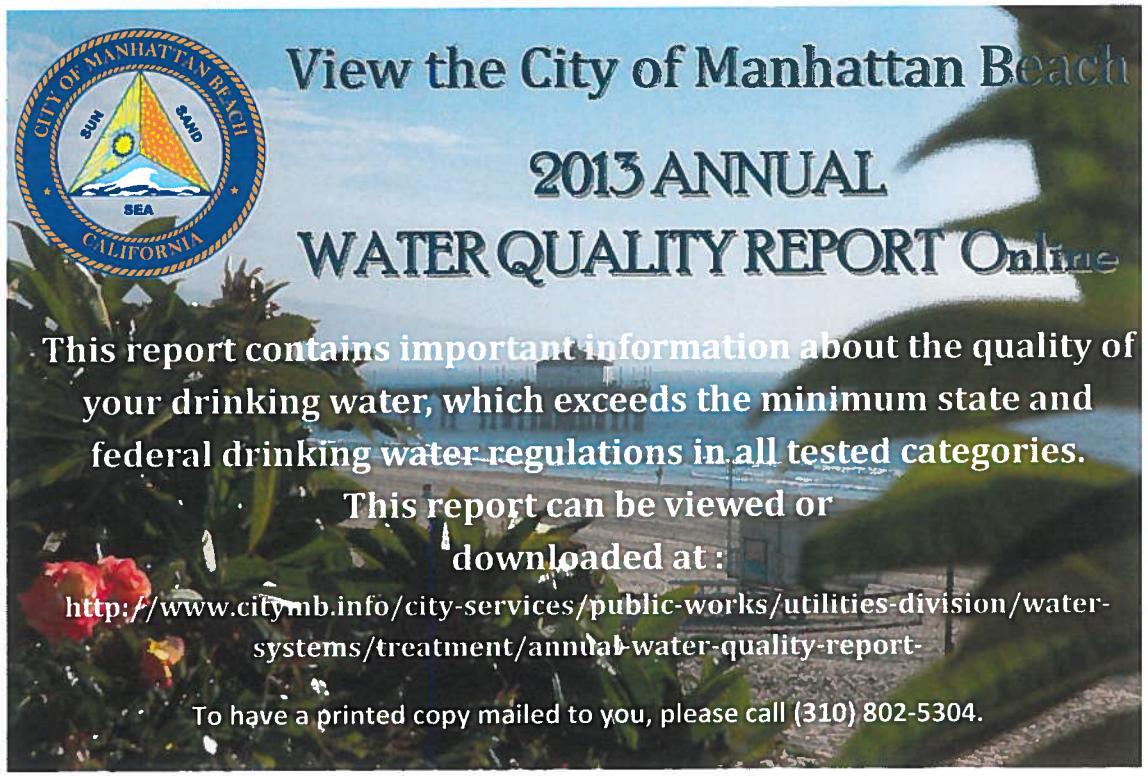
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Attachment 1

2013 CCR Notification Postcard


View the City of Manhattan Beach
2013 ANNUAL
WATER QUALITY REPORT Online
This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water, which exceeds the minimum state and federal drinking water regulations in all tested categories.
This report can be viewed or downloaded at :
http://www.citymb.info/city-services/public-works/utilities-division/water-systems/treatment/annual-water-quality-report-
To have a printed copy mailed to you, please call (310) 802-5304.

Attachment 2

Hard Copy of 2103 CCR Provided Upon Request

City of Manhattan Beach
Department of Public Works
3621 Bell Avenue, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
Phone: (310) 802-5313 Fax: (310) 802-5301 TDD: (310) 546-3501

2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?
Your tap water comes from 2 sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. These water sources supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of our groundwater and MWD's surface water supplies is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?
Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?
The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Health Services (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are no enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are

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concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?
Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Abbreviations
< = less than
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
NA = constituent not analyzed
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
SI = Saturation Index
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

Definitions
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Please contact the Public Works Water Division at (310) 802-5315 should you have any questions or concerns.

CITY OF MANHATTAN BEACH
2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Volatile & synthetic organic compounds (i)	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	Industrial
INORGANICS Groundwater sources sampled from 2012 through 2013							
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.15	0.07-0.23	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	ND	ND	0.7	ND-2	10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.30	0.3-0.4	0.8	0.7-1.0	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	ND	ND	0.5	0.4-0.5	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) For groundwater sources, 4 initial quarters or once every 9 years (results are from 2005 to X2013)							
Gross Alpha (b)	1.8	ND-5	1	ND-3	15 (c)	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	1.0	ND-6	50 (c)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	0.3	ND-1.2	ND	ND	-	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ND	ND	2.0	1-2	20 (c)	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE %	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE % POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.0	0%	5%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli Bacteria	0%	0%	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Chlorine/Chloramine Residual (mg/ as Cl_2)	1.2	1.0-1.8	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d)	HIGHEST LOCATION RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL LOCATION RESULTS	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	58	8.5-55	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	14	2.1-23	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/l)	7.6	3.9-13	10	0.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANICS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.8	0.7-1.0	2	1	Added to help prevent dental caries in consumers.

LEAD AND COPPER AT THE TAP 30 sites sampled in 2013	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ILE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # SITES ABOVE AL	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Copper (mg/l)	0.3 (g)	0	1.3 AL	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (g)	0	15 AL	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Groundwater sources sampled in 2012

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12	12	12	12	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (h)	ND	ND	153	67-230	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	275	270-280	83	75-91	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	1	1	1	1-2	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	1500	1500	763	520-900	1600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/l)	74	59-88 (j)	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	3-6	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	140	140	139	44-200	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	745	650-840	453	280-540	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	1.2	ND-2.3	0	0.05-0.1	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or (PHG)	
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.50	0.2-1.2	5	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Groundwater sources sampled in 2012

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	NOTIFICATION LEVEL or PHG (a)
Alkalinity (mg/l)	215.0	210-220	101	76-130	-
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	150	140-160	1,000
Calcium (mg/l)	105	100-1110	47	22-61	-
Chlorate (µg/l)	NA	NA	48	28-72	800
Magnesium (mg/l)	35	35	19	12-23	-
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND-11	10
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.2-8.4	-
Potassium (mg/l)	9.1	8.9-9.3	3.7	2.6-4.4	-
Sodium (mg/l)	120	120	75	57-87	-
Total Hardness (mg/l)	410	410	200	110-250	-
Hexavalent chromium (µg/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND	0.02

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE II

List II - Screening Survey

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	1	ND-5

FOOTNOTES

(a) Advisory Levels include California Public Health Goals (PHGs), federal Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) and Notfication Levels (NLs).
(b) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.
(c) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
(d) Running annual average and Location Running Annual Average used to average, range, and MCL compliance
(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).
(f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).
(g) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(h) Aluminum, copper, and MTBE have primary and secondary standards.
(i) Over 60 organic compounds are analyzed annually, and none were detected.
(j) Manganese exceeds the secondary MCL in two wells in 2012. Water from both wells is blended with imported surface water in the distribution system to reduce manganese levels.

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